INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1890.

Warmer; fair weather.

In the church, the office of the Tenebræ, or Days of Darkness-the days that precede Easter-is specially held upon Good Friday, as well as upon the two preceding days. It consists of the matins and lauds of Holy Saturday, and at the close the lights are extinguished, except one, which for a time, as a symbol of Christ's death and burial, is hidden under the alter.

On Easter all is representative of life and light and joy. Then comes

CONFIRMATION.

For the boys and youth to whom this beautiful right is adminis. tered it is suitable that they should be properly dressed. In care for this, we have a large range of

COMFIRMATION SUITS

Most appropiate, varying in price from the lowest up. To-day is the last opportunity. Come.

Till late to-night.

MURPHY, HIBBEN (AT WHOLESALE ONLY.)

SPECIAL OFFERING HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

As recently noted in this paper, we have paid over \$700 duties on direct importations. Table Linens, Crashes, Towels, Napkins, comprising many novelties and

all leading staples, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. 100 CASES FANCY STANDARD PRINTS

100 CASES SHIRTING PRINTS. 50 CASES DRESS STYLE GINGHAMS.

At a material reduction from prevailing quotations. Lowest Prices always

and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st

VICTORY FOR THE CATTLE-RAISERS.

Producers Win Their First Legal Skirmis

with the Chicago Commission Men.

CHICAGO, April 4.- The fight between the

livestock producers and the commission

men at the Chicago stockyards came up in

Judge Tuley's court to-day, and the com-

mission men were defeated, at least to the

extent that the producers were permitted

to come in and show whether they had a

right to the relief they seek. The

producers are represented by the Amer-

ican Livestock Commission Company

Chicago Livestock Exchange. The Ex-

change is an institution filling the same

position for livestock that the Board of

Trade fills for grain and provisions. The

Livestock Commission Company alleges

that the commission men in the Stock Ex-

change had charged exorbitant and ex-

cessive commissions, and that in self-de-

fense a number of producers or-

ganized the livestock company

paid out in dividends to the producers, in

stead of for commissions to members of the

Stock Exchange. The Stock Exchange, it

is charged, has recently engaged in a systematic boycott of the company, members of the Exchange being forbidden to have

any dealings with the company's represen-tatives. Judge Tuley suggested the early

filing of an answer by the commission men.

would hear a motion to dissolve this in-

NOTED BOOMER CRIPPLED.

Captain Couch, Ex-Mayor of Oklahoma City

Shot While Contesting a Claim.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ind. T., April 4.- Capt.

W. L. Couch, the leader of the Oklahoma

boomers, and ex-Mayer, was shot this after-

noon by J. C. Adams. The bullet entered

the left leg just below the knee and came

out in front. Both bones in front were

broken, and though amputation of the

limb may not be necessary, the Captain is

crippled for life. Captain Couch was a

contestant for a valuable claim adjoin-

ing the city on the west, on which

Adams has the filing. This afternoon

he and his son began to set posts

for a fence, and while at work

were approached by Adams, who ordered

them to desist. A quarrel ensued and the

shooting followed. There are two or three

versions of the shooting, but the one that

seems to have the color of truth is that

Couch took hold of Adams, disarmed him

of his pistol and discharged at him the

entire load of the revolver. Adams re-

ter rifle, and, advancing to within two hun-

treated to his house, procured his Winches-

dred yards of Couch, fired at him, Adams

then swore out a warrant for the arrest of

Couch and son, while on behalf of the lat-

ter, a warrant was sworn out for Adams's

arrest. He gave bail in the sum of \$1,000.

and to-morrow was set as the time for the

Sudden Death of a Foreigner.

feet in height, handsomely proportioned,

How Courts Are Held in Kentucky.

dangerously ill of typhoid fever.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 4.-A distin-

preliminary hearing.

and if the facts were not as asserted he

junction against the Exchange.

the commission men

Cleveland, Cincinnati, BIG 4

THE GOOD WORDS

We hear every day about our Southwestern limited train to New York and Boston via Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany would give us the best kind of material for ads. Then our customers come in when they return ads. Then our customers come in when they return from a journey to St. Louis and beyond and they fill our willing ears with praises of this same Southwestern limited train. On its westward flight this is, indeed, the model train of America, and the nearest approach to it is the double daily palatial trains we are running to Chicago and Cincinnati, connecting at these cities with great systems running out of Chicago and Cincinnati.

TIME CARD.

Depart—*4.10 am, 7 am, *11.10 am, *3.05 pm, 6.20 pm, Arrive—*9.15 am, *10.30 am, 5.15 pm, 6.25 pm, *10.50 pm.

CHICAGO & CHICHNATI DIVISION—BAST.

Depart—*3.55 am, *6.45 am, 10.50 am, *3.10 pm, 45 pm, 6.50 pm.

Arrive—10.17 am, *11.00 am, 412:10 pm, 4.55 pm, *10.55 pm, *11.35 pm.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST. CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—7.10 am, *11.10 am, 5.10 pm, *11.45 pm.

Arrive—*3.30 am, 10.35 am, *3.00 pm, 6.25 pm.

St. Louis AND CAIRO DIVISION.

Depart—*7.30 am, *11.05 am, 5.00 pm, *11.05 pm.

Arrive—*3.45 am, 10.35 am, *2.50 pm, *6.25 pm.

*Daily. §Sunday only.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

"The Pullman Vestibule Line"

INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNAT

arth," and it needs but a trial to convince you of the fact. The first-class coaches, smoking, parlor and sleeping-cars are the most luxurious ever constructed by the Pullman Company. The dining cars, with a menu that would make the leading hotels enjoyed

must be seen to be appreciated. Besides, this close connections are made in Cincinnati, Dayton and Toledo with the leading lines for points South, East and North. Be sure you ask for tickets via the C., H. & D. For any further information call at our city ticket filee, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue.
Trains arrive and depart from Union Station as

FOR CINCINNATI AND DAYTON. FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT AND THE NORTH.

except Sunday. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent

LORD BUYLE'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Search for the Heir of Earl Shannon's Title and Estate-May Have Shared Benwell's Fate.

WINNIPEG, April 4.-Lord Boyle, whose mysterious disappearance on the western ranches of Alberta is reported by cable from London, was well known in the Canadjan Northwest. He represented the MacLeod | district in the Legislature and was looked upon as one of its most shining lights. At the last election he retired from the house and suddenly disappeared, since which time there has been no trace of his whereabouts. It was at first supposed his lorship had gone to a mining camp near by, but all inquiries among miners failed to give his friends any clew. Since the announcement of the death of the Earl of Shannon, and the succession of young Boyle to his lather's title and enormous estates in England, search has been renewed, and Hon. Henry Boyle left London vesterday for Canada to assist the detectives in working up the case. As the young lord was known to have a large sum of money on his person at the time of his disappearance, there are fears of foul play, and the opinion prevails that Boyle has met a similar fate to Benwell, the young Englishman recently murdered at oodstock, Ont. A telegram from Mac-Leod last night says Lord Boyle went west there to British Columbia. He suddenly disappeared and has never been heard of since. He is supposed to have gone to wearing a full beard and modstached dark Alaska. Some of his friends still believe brown color, and aged about forty-eight brown to had a few dollars, a gold watch him alive and perhaps in some remote part of the frozen north. Another theory is that he may have started for England via wairs are held awaiting identification. India and may now be somewhere in the

Prize-Fight on the Roof of a House.

San Francisco, April 4.—A desperate bare-knuckle fight took place on a roof-top at Fourteenth and Market streets between Osmond Day and Bill Roberts, two brick-layers, for stakes amounting to \$150. They fought the first round with shoes on, but the roof was too slippery, and they finished in their stocking feet. Roberts felled Day repeatedly. In the eighth and last round Day knocked Roberts down three times, the last time out of the ring and on to the skylight.

BAD BREAK AT CATFISH POINT

Dangerous Crevasse in a Mississippi River Levee Below Bolivar's Landing.

Several Valuable Plantations Flooded to a Depth of Fifteen Feet-Three Lives Lost and Many Mules and Cattle Drowned.

Two Churches Blown Down and Other Damage Done at Arkansas City, Ark.

Efforts of Steamboatmen to Induce the People to Leave the Overflowed Districts-Live Stock Removed to the Prairies.

DISASTROUS CREVASSE.

Catfish Point Levee Gives Way and Many

Plantations Are Flooded. NEW ORLEANS, April4 .- An Arkansas City, Ark., dispatch says: News reached here to-day of a bad break in the levee, just above Catfish Point, Miss. The break occurred at 1 o'clock this morning, and was a complete surprise, as the river was falling and the levee was thought to be safe. The levee was about fifteen feet high, and was constructed principally of sand. Late this evening the crevasse was nearly nine hundred feet wide and very deep. It is widening very fast and there is no telling how much wider it will get before the ends can be fastened. Catfish Point is on a big bend in the river, Mound Landing being about ten miles below, and Bolivar Landing being about the same distance above. The entire bend is in cultivation. The principal plantations are the Miller, the Connelly, the Martin, the Edmunds and the Ousley places. The break occurred between the Miller and the Connelly places. Every one of these plantations is already flooded, and the depth that will be reached by the water will not fall short of from twelve to fifteen feet. The water will back up to Bolivar Landing, and will help to increase the depth of water there and make matters worse from Mound Landing below. The break is said to be by far the worst break that has yet occurred on the Missississippi side. A tremendous volume of water is coming out of the crevasse and is sweeping everything before it. Houses, cribs, stables and fences are being washed away. Many head of stock

have already been lost, Mrs. L. T. Martin losing fifteen mules. Nearly all the corn, hay and cotton seed on two or three plantations have been swept away already. No lives were lost. The suffering that will necessarily follow this disaster will be great. The condition of affairs on the other side was bad enough, and this break will make matters much worse. The planters on that side, immediately opposite this place, are getting into somewhat better shape. They have been busy to-day loading their stock on barges preparatory to taking them to the prairies in Arkansas county, this State, and there are now a number of the barges

ready for transportation. A man and two children were drowned at the Catrish Point break in the Mississippi Another wind and rain-storm raged at Arkansas City last night. The rain poured down all night. About 1 o'clock several strong blasts of wind, in rapid sucession, severely tested the strength of every house in town, and brought their occupants out of their beds. For several minutes it looked as though the town would be blown away. The terrors of a storm in & town covered by water to a depth of from eight to twelve feet, can hardly be imagined. The Catholic Church, an elegant structure, was blown from its foundation and considerably damaged. The building was flooded to a depth of eight feet, and all of the furniture and fixtures badly damaged. A negro church was also blown from its foundations, but did not sustain very serious damage. Three or four

residences were treated likewise. The

The two government boats, H. M. Graham and R. A. Speed, have been busy all day relieving the distressed people on the opposite side of the river. Captain Tollinger, of the government service, has secured the large compress buildings here, and those of the Mississippi people who want to come he is having brought over. A barge at Offit's Landing being loaded with colored families and goods. They will be brought up here to-morrow. The building can accommodate several hundred people. Captain Tollinger offered to bring the people at Huntington, who are crowded into box-cars, on platforms and on the levees. over to-day and give them quarters, but they declined for the present and will remain where they are unless another bad spell of weather sets in. There are two barges lying at Huntington to-night, and stock is being put aboard. In a day or two these barges, together with several other barges of stock, saved from the flooded Mississippi, will be taken by the Speed up the Arkansas river to the prairies in Arkansas county where they will be kept until the overflow has subsided. Captains Tollinger and Hider are turning their attention now almost exclusively to saving the people and their property, and with the limited means at their command they

are doing good service. At Helena the river fell one inch to-day. The present rise at Cairo will probably reach Helena in about ten days, and will lack but little of the late rise. Mr. Miles. the river prophet, said to-day: "The most terrible and destructive rise will be below Red river. When the overflow waters come out of the Tensas swamps all the water we have had will meet there. Both the Yazoo and the Tensas levees will break in a hurry. If the people below Red river, especially below Morgansea, would take our advice they would get out in a hurry."

GREENVILLE'S CONDITION.

The People Surprised by a Sudden Fall in the Water-Plague of Buffalo Gnats.

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 4.- The river here has fallen nearly three inches since morning. Such a fall at this stage of the river is very strange, and the backwater has fallen an inch in twenty-four hours. also, otherwise another break above might guished-looking foreigner, who registered at the Bolton House, on Wednesday afterhave been the cause of this sudden fall in noon, as "Kolder Shikago," died in his room the river. No new breaks are heard from. yesterday afternoon from apoplexy. Sui-cide was first suspected, but the physicians The back-waters from the eastern break are spreading fast, filling up the Bogue decided that a clot of blood on his brain caused death. There is nothing about him country. The day has been mild and pleaswhich would lead to identification, except ant, which has had a tendency to enliven perhaps a locket, which contains the pictthe spirits of the people, together with the nres of a woman in middle life and a prospect of the river falling, makes a young man of twenty-four. The stranger great change in the situation. The was a man of fine presence, over six people from the country, in skiffs, a distance of twenty-five wearing a full beard and moustache of dark miles. Planters from around Huntington are shipping their live stock to Vicksburg for safety from the buffalo gnats, as well as from the water. These little insects are making their appearance in large numbers, and are very fatal. It is thought now that a considerable portion of the country in Washington county bordering directly on LOUISVILLE, April 4.—At Harlan Court-house, where Judge Boyd is holding court, with a company of soldiers to prevent in-timidation of juries. "Hi" Hall has been the lake, will escape from overflow; the back-water will do some damage and de-lay their planting, but many will go ahead and plant up to the water's edge as soon as of Chinese immigration from Mexico. it stops rising. With the falling river it is states one or two small craft are almost convicted of murder and sentenced to thought now that there will be no breaks in the leeves. Great damage has been done to railroad embankments and bridges in

this county. More Saloons and Fewer "Speak Easies." PITTSBURG, April 4.—Some 310 liquor fi- found their way into Califo censes were granted here for Pittsburg and method during the past year.

Allegheny City to-night. Only 123 were issued last year. The cut down in the list in 1889 brought more than one thousand "speak easies" into existence and the court acknowledges restrictive temperance will not do. The lucky winners and their friends, and the unfortunate losers besieged newspaper effices up to 2 o'clock this morning in their anxiety to learn the names of the successful applicants.

TRIBUTES TO DEAD CHINAMEN.

Novel Manner in Which "Sho Yee" Day Was Celebrated by New York Celestials.

NEW YORK, April 4.-Notwithstanding the rain and the heavy road at least 500 Chinamen were made happy to-day at the various New York cemeteries. It was "Sho Yee" day, or decoration day, among the Chinese of America. On this day the dead Chinamen have a big demonstration at their respective residences-the graves, whither their friends and relatives are expected to bring them their annual provisions. These consist not only of choice roasted pigs, chickens, and other delicacies of the American Chinese markets, but even wives and servants. These last are an imperative tribute, although in life the deceased may have been bachelors and not rich enough to "hit the pipe" but once a year. They are supposed to have left the misfortune of poverty and all others behind them in the body, while their spirits enjoy the life of nabobs. But these enjoyments must be started to them from this side of the mysterous river. The paper blouses and money that the devotees per blouses and money that the devotees burnt to-day at the graves are changed into silken garments and the yellow paper slips into pure gold in the other world; so were the beautiful paper wives and pretty paper servants of both sexes. There were about two hundred of these females reduced to ashes in Evergreen and other cemeteries, and almost as many roasted pigs were set before the graves, and afterward swallowed by Chinamen who are not yet dead.

BLOODSHED WITHOUT END. Revenue Officers Killed by Kentucky "Moon-

shiners"-Whisky or No Whisky. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., April 4.-Lawlessness and violence have again made their appearance in Rowan county, growing out of the manufacture and sale of illicit whisky. The United States reverue men made a sweep a week ago, de troying various stills, and things are being made decidedly uncomfortable for the people who are thought to have given the government information. Eph Cooper was shot from ambush yesterday, and Bart Baumgartner and Tim Cooper were also both killed in a fight. George Hogg, son of the sheriff, was shot this morning. Hiram T. Roberts was bushwhacked yesterday and mortally wounded. Nelson Egan was called to his door Tuesday and received a bullet in his brain. All were in the employ of the government. It is all a mere question of whisky or no whisky, and there is no telling where the bloodshed will end.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

'A Monkey and Parrot Time" at the Stockholders' Meeting of the Chicago Corporation. CHICAGO, April 4.—The stockholders of

the World's Fair Association held a meeting to-day to elect directors, which had considerable resemblance to a riotous ward caucus. A vast crowd . is in attendance. Printed tickets, containing forty names and five blank spaces to serve as a suggestion, were distributed. Carter Harrison, ex-Mayor and king of the slums, made a speech, declaring that there ought to be seventy-five directors so that the poor man could be represented, and was followed by one Hessing, who charged that the tickets were a star-chamber scheme sprung by the South-side Street-railway Company and First National Bank, and claimed that all nationalities of Chicago citizens should be represented. Groans, hisses and cheers greeted his speech, and tumult reigned for half an hour. Finally the mob subsided and a vote was taken, the proposition to limit the directory to forty-five being carried by a vote of 300,689 shares against 54,345 Every man in the hall then sent up a list of forty-five names, and they were all read by the secretary. A ballot was then taken but it will take until some time next week to count the vote. The meeting adopted a resolution standing by the promises made by the "hustling" committee in Washing ton. The affair opened at 8:30 A. M. and adjourned about 5 P. M.

It was lacking but a few moments of midnight when the count of the ballots was finished. With three notable exceptions, the ready-made list of forty-five names was successful. The three were Col. George R. Davis, J. W. Doane and L. Z. Leiter. Another one of the forty. John De Koven, had withdrawn before the balloting begun. Much surprise was expressed at the defeat of Ex-Congressman Davis, who has been quite generally credited with having taken a leading part at Washington in the work that led to Chicago's success before the House of Representatives. His friends were not slow to attribute the defeat to the machinations of political enemies. Colonel Davis lacked nearly 4.000 votes of reaching the minimum requisite to be elected. The forty-five directors chosen are as follows, the first thirty-six being from the list prepared before hand: Owen Aldis, Samuel W. Allerton, W. T. Baker Thomas S. Bryan, M. L. Crawford, W. H. Colvin, D. C. Cregier, J. W. Ellsworth Stuyvesant Fish, Lyman J. Gage, H Higinbotham. C. L. Hutchin-M. M. Kirkman, H. H. Kohlsaat, E. F. Lawrence, T. J. Lefens, Cyrus H. McCon mick, Andrew McNally, Joseph Medil Robert Nelson, Potter Palmer, J. C. Peas lev. Ferd W. Peck, E. M. Phelps, E. S. Pike M. A. Rverson, Charles H. Schwab, A. F. Seeberger, W. E. Strong, R. A. Waller, Edwin Walker, John R. Walsh, C. C. Wheeler, Otto Young, C. H. Wacker, E. (Keith, E. B. Butler, F. S. Winston, A. Nathan, C. T. Perkes, W. D. Kerfoot, J. J.

P. O'Dell, J. V. Farwell, jr. Quality of the Subscriptions Questioned. WASHINGTON, April 4.- The Senate com mittee on the world's fair was in session several hours to-day. Chairman Hiscock raised the question of the quality of the subscriptions to the five-million-dollar guaranty fund. Senator Farwell, representing Chicago's interests on the committee, stated that Mr. Lyman Gage, chairman of the finance committee, had appeared before the world's fair committee of the House and testified that 98 per cent. of the subscriptions could be collected in cash and he [Farwell] had asked Mr. Gage to make the same statement to Senator Hiscock, as chairman of the Senate committee. He supposed this had been done and that the statement would be satisfactory to the committee. Senator Hiscock said he could not use a statement in that way as evidence before the committee. It was finally decided to refer the investigation of the subscription to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Hiscock, Hawley, Wilson of Iowa, Gray and Daniel, to report within a week.

How the Exclusion Act Is Evaded.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.-A local paper which has been investigating the matter states one or two small craft are almost constantly engaged in bringing Chinese from Lower California to San Diego, and landing them at night, whence they make their way to Los Angeles and other points. Several hundred Chinamen and a number of Chinese women are believed to have found their way into California by this method during the past year.

Iment. We beg that year appeal for help and for justice that was ever presented to a legislative body. You cannot hesitate for party reasons. The party has already lost its magnificent majority solely on account of its attitude toward prohibition. The defection goes on every day. You must feel there are 472 applications, twenty of which are not in the city.

BOURBON HATRED OF THE G.A.R

Pension Demands of the Organization Denounced by a Member of Congress.

President Cleveland's Veices Applauded by Mr Stone, of Missouri-Liberal Treatment of Veterans Urged by Other Speakers.

Views of Iowa Congressmen on the Anti-Prohibition Movement in Their State.

Petition from the Republican Conference Asking the Legislature to Modify the Present Law-How It Affects the Cities.

DEBATE ON PENSIONS.

Cleveland's Vetoes Commended by a Missouri Democrat Who Does Not Like the G. A.R. WASHINGTON, April 4.-After the reading of the journal the House proceeded to the consideration of various private pension bills coming over from last Friday night's session. In speaking on one of these bills, Mr. Stone of Missouri declared that no people had been so despoiled and burdened under the name of patriotism and under the guise of pension laws as had the people of the United States. He denounced the inds of the G. A. R., and asserted that the presidency was put up and sold to the highest bidder. Thank God there was one grand man who had declined to be a party to such a sale. Though he had fallen he had fallen bearing the reputation of wise and incorruptible statesmanship and enjoving the respect of every honest citizen. Applause on the Democratic side.] Benjamin Harrison had attained his office by cash raised; by Wanamaker and disbursed by Dudley. He [Mr. Stone] believed that the government had been generous enough to the soldiers. Speaking for himself, and speaking, he knew, against the judgment of his party associates, he declared that he had gone as far in the direction of pensions as he intended to go, and he represented one of the largest ex-Union soldier districts in the country. He favored a liberal system of pension laws, but he entered is earnest protest against indefensible extravagance in expenditures. He favored the granting of liberal pensions to true and brave soldiers, but he was opposed to granting pensions to undeserving soldiers

or to bounty-jumpers.

Mr. Lane of Illinois, in favoring the bill, referred to a remark made by Mr. Stone that a contract existed between the government and the soldier, and said that a man who would declare that, was as ignorant of the relations between the govern-ment and the soldiers as a Hottentott. The Democrats of Illinois did not indorse the words of the gentleman from Missouri but believed as he [Lane] did, that the government had not done justice to the men who had defended it in its hour of

Mr. Chipman of Michigan criticised and de-nounced the speech made by the gentleman from Missouri. It was not the time to talk of the cost of pensions. He well remem-bered the day when cost was not counted; when the government was prodigal of money and lavish of blood; when the motives which brought men under the flag were not scanned and analyzed; when the man who enlisted was the hero of the hour Then no man was mean enough to sugges that men went out to risk their lives for the paltry pay of \$16 a month. The men who would make such a suggestion would have been whipped, and scourged, and looked upon as a rebel. He could not have lived in the North. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Stone] cried a halt, but the time for a halt had not come, and would not come until reasonable provision was made for the needs of every soldier of the country. The country needed a service pension; needed an increased pension for the deaf and dumb; it needed pension for widows, and it needed law establishing a rule of testimony in pension cases whereby the oath of private soldiers would receive as much credence as that of an officer. The pension system must continue until the last soldier who served the country in the war was

Mr. Dollivar of Iowa made an eloquent appeal in favor of higher pensions. He was not in favor of waiting to pension the vet-erans of the late war until almost all of those who were to be benefited had paid the debt of nature and gone to their repose They should be pensioned now and he would shut his eyes to the cost. The defense of the unity of the republic had been costly enterprise, but the American peo le had been willing to pay the cost to the last penny. They were willing to pay their debt. To-day there was not in all the land a veteran soldier of the republic to whom the republic was not a debtor. Every dollar of the national wealth in the l'reasury was encumbered by the inviolable ebt to the men and women who shed blood and tears in the hours of the Nation's peril. [Applause.] In every bourse in every financial center in the world the credit f the Unitid States was better than gold: out, before God, he would rather see the framework of our financial system put to pen shame before the world than to see a areworn veteran of the Union army driven from the public treasury by the money power, holding in his hand the broken promise of Abraham Lincoln. Applause. Mr. Flower of New York raised his voice n favor of the Union soldier and the pension list. When, in 1861, the soldiers went to the battle-field, the government had promised to make their wives and children the wards of the Nation, and he was in favor of fulfilling that prnmise,

The private pension bills, five in number were then passed. The House then went into committee of he whole. Mr. Allen of Michigan in the chair, on the private calendar. The bill for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies used by the United States army under the provisions of the Bowman act, was discussed at length, mainly on points of order, in the course of which discussion Mr. Allen of Mississippi created merriment by his reference to the committee on rules, as a body capable of doing anything under God's heaven. Pending action the committee rose, and the House took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills The Honse, at its evening session, passed thirty private pension bills, and at 10:30 ad ourned till to-morrow.

WHERE PROHIBITION HAS FAILD. Iowa Legislature Urged to Change the Law

and Stop Free Whisky in the Large Cities. DES MOINES, Ia., March 4.-The executive committee appointed by the anti-prohibition Republican conference has drawn up a petition to the Legislature, which was presented to a senatorial caucus last evening. Among other things the petition says: "We were instructed to urge upon the

Republican members of the Legislature the imperative necessity of modifying the law and extending the relief that is asked. The change is demanded by every consideration, whether moral, social, political or commercial. The situation of the largest and most important cities of the State, and, indeed, of many other communities, is deplorable. To leave them as they are-subject to all the evils which absolute free whisky can inflict-is little less than treason. There never was a time when fear-less, high-minded action on the part of Republicans was so necessary as at this mo-ment. We beg that you will not fail to re-

almost complete, and nothing can be more certain than that the party will, in the future, sustain and commend those who, in this critical juncture, have the courage and patriotism to do that which every intelligent observer knows is essential to the success of the party."

Various Views on the Movement

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Post has been interviewing the Iowa Senators and Representatives on the probability of the repeal or modification of the Iowa prohibition law, and will print their statements in the morning. The result was substantially a uniform expression of belief that the law would stand unrepealed.

Senator Allison was very busy when interviewed, and simply said: "In my opinion it will not be repealed."

Senator Wilson thought the law would not be repealed, because there would not be votes enough. The repeal, he said, con.'d be votes enough. The repeal, he said, could not carry in the Senate, and, besides, many of the Republicans in the House would vote against the repeal. The Senator thought the majority of the signers of the call for a conference had never been supporters of prohibition. "I am in favor," he continued, "of maintaining the present system of prohibition. I favored its adoption. I am quite sure, though I do not know very much about it, that the new movement does not represent the dominant Republican sentiment in Iowa. If the question were submitted as before, instead of 30,000 majority there would be nearer 50,000 majority. Prohibition is the forceful cause of the decrease of crime in Iowa." He did not believe the new movement would result in any change in the system.

in the system.

Representatives Dolliver, J. H. Sweeney, Lacey, Flick, Kerr, Struble and Conger al expressed the opinion that the law would not be repealed or modified. In their interviews they very generally expressed the opinion that the law had eficial, and that the decrease crime and the consequent lessening expenses for criminal and eleemosynary in stitutions was largely due to the prohibi tory law. The prohibition sentiment, a majority of them thought, was as strong as ever, and several of the gentlemen named ascribed the result of the last election to the railroad question more than to any-

Representative Reed agreed with his old colleagues as to the improbability of the law's repeal, and that it had decreased crime, but said: "The sentiment was doubtless more favorable to prohibition a few years ago than it is now." He also attribnted the election of Governor Boies, last year, in part, to the railroad question, but thought he would have been defeated but for prohibition. He favored the enforcement of the law, rather than license. "Still I think," said he, "we shall have to come to license ultimately, unless there is a change in public sentiment." A strong expression of views on the other

side was given when Congressman Hayes, the only Democrat from Iowa, an avowed anti-prohibitionist, was interviewed. He said: "I have not been in the State for months and don't know that I am abreast of the present sentiment, but as the Repub licans control the Senate and can block the House, I think nothing will be done. don't think the law will be repealed, but it is possible that some of the Republicans may, through public sentiment, join the Democrats in a stringent license law." "Is the present prohibitory system sustained by a majority of the people?"
"Most assuredly not, and never was.

great many were willing to give it a trial, which they did, and its absolute failure to accomplish any good and the positive evil flowing from it, have caused the feeling to be largely against it." He thought other questions helped to determine the election ast fall, especially the tariff. Prefer a License Law.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 4.—The Republican

city convention to-day indorsed the Demo cratic nominees and adopted a resolution in favor of repealing the present prohibition law and the adoption of a judicious li-

Hopeful View of Wisconsin Politics. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Hon. H. A. Taylor of Wisconsin, United States Commissione of Railroads, editor and proprietor of the Madison State Journal, and for many years chairman of the Wisconsin Republican State central committee, is here, and save that instead of the municipal election in Milwaukee the other day indicating Democratic victory next fall, it will bring about the direct opposite result. He say Wisconsin is always safely Republican when a full vote is polled; that the Democratic victory in Milwaukee will induce the Republicans to come out and vote this principal issues; that the proposition of the Legislature affecting the schools will bring out the German Catholic and church vote generally in favor of the Republican is-

Will Vote Under the Old System. NEWPORT, R. I., April 4 .- The supplementary election here to-morrow will be under the old voting system, not under the new ballot law. Only last week the Legislature passed a law making the new ballot law apply to supplementary elections, requiring the city and town clerks to have ballots printed bearing fac simile of their signatures. copy of the law was not received from the Secretary of State by the city clerk until this noon-too late to have the ballots prepared. The parties are, therefore, printing their own ballots as in former elections Twenty-five Rrepresentatives are to

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED.

Many Persons Hurt, but None Killed, by an Ac cident on the Wabash, Near St. Charles, Mo.

St. Louis, April 4.-About 6:30 o'clock this morning, as the incoming fast expres train on the Wabash road was rounding curve, two miles from St. Charles, Mo., the rails spread, and five of the six cars constituting the train left the track and pitched partly down an embankmenent. Some of the cars turned over on their sides, and the passengers, of whom, luckily, there were not many, were thrown about promiscuous ly, but none were killed or very seriously wounded. The following received injuries O. F. Guthrie, St. Louis, one rib broken and severely bruised; Allen McDowell, grand lecturer of the Missouri Grand Lodge . and A. M., cut about the head and face G. Miller and his son James, Corning Ark., sprained ankle and bruises: J. Roth, Oscaloosa, Ia., cut on the head; C. Leslie, St. Louis, bruised; Charles Ely, New York, cut on head: J. G. Cocket, Des Moines Ia., back injured; Mrs. Pulliam, Omaha, cut and bruised; M. C. Stearns, Omaha, bruised; Mr. Daniels, St. Louis, cut and bruised; W. T. Shoop, mail clerk, leg broken in two places and hands and arms badly burned; H. C. Smith, mail clerk, cut and bruised; J. C. Cuff, mail clerk, hands badly burned by holding a lamp to it from upsetting and firing the mail matter; B. L. Swart, mail clerk, cut and bruised. Judge Brace, of the Mis souri Supreme Court, was in one of the sleepers, and was well shaken up, but not

All the wounded were speedily taken from the overturned cars, most of them through windows, and were transferred to | that extent of the the St. Louis accommodation train and | leather goods, and brought to this city, where those who desired attention were taken to the company's hospital and had their wounds dressed, after which they left for their respective homes or destinations. When the mail car upset some coals rolled out of the stove and ignited some mail matter, but the flames were immediately quenched by the use of hand-grenades, and no material damage was done.

HOOSIERS IN CIVIL SERVICE

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Mr. Roosevelt Savs Indiana Gets Few

Appointmen Plerks and Copyists.

Residents of the = 3. Who Have Successfully Passed Exami and Whose Names Have Been 1 = n the Eligible List.

New Englanders Confident They Will Defeat the Placing of a Duty on Hides.

Protests of Cigar Manufacturers and Glove Importers-Reports on the Bill to Investi-

gate the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

INDIANA APPOINTMENTS.

Hoosiers Secure Fev Places as Clerks and Copyists-List of Civil-Service Eligibles. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- In conversation

with the Journal correspondent to-day Civil-service Commissioner Roosevelt said: "Indiana secures fewer appointments of clerks and copyists than any of the other States of the Union, except Virginia and Maryland. The reason for this," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "is that the quota of Indiana is almost entirely taken up by applicants for special examinations. You will notice that Indiana has a very large number of eligible names on the register, but there are very few appointments. For instance, during the past year there were appointed of Indianians who passed successful examinations, one mechanical draughtsman, six special pension examiners, one postoffice inspector, one book-keeper, three stenographers and type-writers, one special agent in the Department of Labor, and but three copyists, two of whom were given preference, being old soldiers. Out of the whole number (sixteen) only one civilian was appointed from either the copyist or clerk register; still the majority of Indiana applicants are borne upon this register. The largest demand is for stenographers and type-writers. We have not now one eligible name on the register of stenographers and type-writers. The same is true with topographic aids in the geological survey. For the first time during the history of our civil-service reform under the supervision of the Civilservice Commission, the lists of persons who have passed a successful 'examination and are eligible to appointment are made public. Any one can now ascertain who has passed a successful examination in any State or Territory in the Union, and who are eligible for appointment in the classes in which applications were made." To-day the Journal correspondent se-

cured a list of the eligibles for Indiana. The male eligibles in the general list are as follows: James R. Meek, jr., Centerville; William H. Slith, Madison; George Phelps, New Albany; Frank E. Martin, Switz City; John H. Carroll, New Amsterdam; W. F. Forman, Edinburg; A. S. Gilbert, Jefferson-ville; A. E. Almond, Madison; Harrold Tracy, Metamora; E. F. Fitzpatrick Dunkirk: Jesse C. Comstock, La Gro; J. Dennis, jr., Straughn; E. H. Strodling, Muncie; A. J. Vail, Attica; J. S. Metts, Odell; Thos. M. Butler, Tipton; Chas. H. McNeil, Boswell: Frank U. Picken, Argos; Wm. Chappell, Algiers; John R. Dome, Derby; J. H. Davidson, Evansville; - Clendenning. Peppertown; O. M. Given Florence; J. G. Weaver, Petersburg; John H. Ashmond, Oakland City; T. C. Scoville. Evansville; M. T. Pate, Bloomfield; Wm. B. Kight, Poseyville; W. J. Craig, A. R. Beyerle, Goshen; Wm. W. Watson, Rensselaer; Frank W. Rowles, Lima; L. A. McKnight, Boswell; Wm. E. B. Kight, Poseyville; W. Stoops, Rossville; S. S. Symons, Galveston; John N. Hobbs, Lafayette; R. H. Crouch, Brazil; D. E. Storms, Stockwell; W. Feathergill, Franklin; F. S. Harris, Columbus; A. J. Jacobs, Kempton; Smith D. Purdue, Newburg; S. E. McDonald, Morristown; J. R. Owens, Franklin; H. W. Furness, In-dianapolis; Chas. E. Rogers, Portland; Wm. Thomas, Greenfield; James J. Eagy Union City; — Carleton, Indianapolis; O. W. Apperson, Kokomo; J. M. Wall, Cler-mont; H. R. Leech, Shelbyville; M. E. Smith, Butler; Frank Bass, Noah; P. S. Crow, Jeffersonville; J. B. Fetter, Elizabeth; T. J. Shea, Lexington; W. S. McClure, New Albany; M. S. Schuman, Floyd's Knobs; Ino. G. Scott, New Albany; J. Pratt, New Albany; Jno. Vail, Columbus; R. S. Freed; Lewisville; L. E. Kennedy, Jeffersonville; M. E. Rose, Fairfield; J. H. Vanhouton, Aurora: Chas. F. Sugmaier, Greensburg: J. F. Cruikshank, Fairfield; Wm. S. McMillan, Brookville; F. R. Keiser, Boland; Jno. G. Jones, Versailles; E. G. Williams, Rushville: J. H. Brown, Hamilton: J. Livings. Vevay; G. O. Hawkins, Lowell, Lake coun-E. Rankin, Summit Grove; Exhinge, Jasonville; J. M. D. Martin, Charles H. Hicks, Kokomo; A. D. Humphrey, Crawfordsville; Frank O. Fort, Pendleton; J. J. Walker, Wright; N. U. Taylor, Indianapolis; W. C. David, Indianapolis; Charles F. Cooper, Bourbon

Following are the eligible Hoosiers under the limited examination who have passed special examinations for stipulated appointments: Charles D. Hay, Charlestown: H. F. Wells, New Albany; John W. Davis, Madison; John M. Brown, Richmond: E. Eastes, Mount Comfort; E. E. Massey, Mier; F. J. Crunkleton, LaGro; F. W. Moore, Summittville; M. D. Ments, Mohawk; Havins F. Miller, Corydon; E. Kerr, Wilmington; William H. Garner, Evansville; S. E. Jackson, Eureka; F. G. Landis, Logansport; A. W. Austin, Indianapo M. Patterson, Freeport; Jame Vallonia; W. E. Newby, Rus Keiser, Noblesville: A. W. Fr A. B. Clapp, Hartsville; O. P. Sun: J. S. Grimes, Jeffers Richmond, Bascom: Young America; A. T. Mann . R. Moore, Bloomington Carmel; George W. Walfe Dunlap, Twelve Mile. Females have passed

man; Mary B. Harris, No. A. Cooper, Jasper; Jane, Miss Frank G. Pyne, Ind HIDES AND Two Tariff Schedules T

amination as follows: Mis

berry; Daisy Marshall.

Paddock, Irvington; Care

Persons Interested pecial to the Indianapo WASHINGTON, Apr. delegation is makin House, in an informa sition to put hides o believe they will s It is represented th some effect. Key manufacturers a: duty of \$2 a poun wrappers and \$2. Sumatra. They

per cent, ad vale duty of but \$6 a. imported eigars.